

TAB

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 822

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 9, 1961

Mr. MUNDT (for himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. DODD, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. FONG, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. KEATING) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy to research and develop an integrated, operational science to win the nonmilitary part of the global struggle between freedom and communism and to train Government personnel, private citizens, and foreign students in this science.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SHORT TITLE

4 SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the “Freedom
5 Commission Act”.

VII—()

1 CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY

2 SEC. 2. (a) The Congress of the United States makes
3 the following findings:

4 (1) The international Communist conspiracy is waging
5 a total political war against the United States and against
6 the peoples and governments of all other nations of the free
7 world.

8 (2) Unlike the free world, the Communist bloc has
9 systematically prepared for this total political war over sev-
10 eral decades. Drawing on the experience of previous con-
11 querors and upon their own elaborate studies and extensive
12 pragmatic tests, Communist leaders have developed their
13 conspiratorial version of political warfare into an operational
14 science in which all methods and all means in the political,
15 ideological, psychological, economic, paramilitary, and or-
16 ganizational spheres have been integrated and are used
17 against us in a carefully patterned, many directional strategy.
18 Recognizing that political warfare is a difficult art or science
19 making unusual demands on its practitioners, the Commu-
20 nists have established an extensive network of training
21 schools, within and without the free world, in which have
22 been trained large numbers of skilled cold war professionals
23 who have mastered all forms of conflict in the nonmilitary,
24 as well as military areas. These professionals continue to
25 receive intensive training throughout their party careers.

1 (3) In this total political war the Communists permit
2 no neutrals. Every citizen, every economic, cultural, re-
3 ligious, or ethnic group is a target and is under some form
4 of direct or indirect Communist attack. The battleground
5 is everywhere, and every citizen, knowingly or unknow-
6 ingly through action or inaction, is involved in this con-
7 tinuous struggle.

8 (4) Since the end of World War II, the Communists,
9 taking full advantage of their better preparation and often
10 superior organizational and operational know-how, have
11 inflicted a series of political warfare defeats on the free
12 world. The total sum of these defeats is nothing less than
13 a disaster for the United States and the free world and
14 the continuation of this total political warfare by the Com-
15 munists confronts the United States with a grave, present,
16 and continuing danger to its national security.

17 (5) The free world has been obliged to respond on
18 an ad hoc basis to the thousand-pronged aggression of inter-
19 national communism. Sometimes it has been able to hold
20 the line with brilliant and courageous improvisations. But
21 there have been far too many situations in which it has not
22 been able to hold the line. In the increasingly perilous
23 situation that now confronts us, we can no longer rely on
24 our ability to improvise; we can no longer afford to fight
25 as amateurs against professionals. We must develop a

1 science of counteraction which enables us to plan rather
2 than to improvise—and we have no such science. We must
3 have trained political warfare cadres—and we have no such
4 cadres now.

5 (6) The United States can and must develop the
6 methods and means to win the nonmilitary part of the global
7 struggle between freedom and communism. A vast array
8 of methods and means are potentially available to us, not
9 only in the public sector, but also in the private sector.
10 However, it will require an intensive concentrated research,
11 development, and training program, first to think through
12 these methods and means and to intermesh and integrate
13 them into an operational science especially designed to meet
14 the needs and requirements of the United States and the
15 free world, and second, to educate and train leaders at all
16 levels who can understand the full range and depth of the
17 Communist attack and can visualize and organize the vast
18 array of interrelated methods and means needed to meet and
19 defeat this attack and to work systematically for the preser-
20 vation and extension of freedom, national independence, and
21 self-government.

22 (7) It is fitting and proper that the United States,
23 which won its independence in the first great anticolonial
24 struggle, should take the lead in developing the ways and
25 means of defeating the ruthless new Communist imperialism

1 and of extending the area of freedom and justice, so that
2 all nations can preserve or attain governments which are
3 observant of the individual rights of their people and re-
4 sponsive to their will. The United States can provide the
5 ideals and knowledge which can assist the liberty-seeking
6 forces at work in much of the world in attaining freedom
7 and an open society and rejecting the organized tyranny
8 and closed society of the Communist bloc.

9 (8) In order to meet and defeat the Communist politi-
10 cal warfare offensive (including the full range of methods
11 and means being used against us in the nonmilitary area),
12 to manifest and reemphasize to the peoples now made cap-
13 tive by the imperialistic and aggressive policies of communism
14 the support of the free world nations for their just aspirations
15 for individual freedom and national independence, and to
16 preserve the integrity and independence of the nations of the
17 free world, as well as to work systematically for the preserva-
18 tion and extension of freedom, national independence, and
19 self-government, it is imperative—

20 (A) that the knowledge and understanding of all
21 the peoples of the free world concerning the true nature
22 of the international Communist conspiracy and of the
23 dimensions and nature of the global struggle between
24 freedom and communism be increased as rapidly as is
25 practicable;

6

1 (B) that we develop with all practical speed an
2 advanced, integrated, and operational science and strat-
3 egy for the nonmilitary area of the global conflict that
4 will mobilize and utilize our full strength in the public
5 and private sectors to win the worldwide struggle be-
6 tween freedom and communism;

7 (C) that Federal Government personnel engaged
8 in this worldwide conflict increase their knowledge of
9 the international Communist conspiracy and of the di-
10 mensions and nature of the global struggle between free-
11 dom and communism, develop a high esprit de corps and
12 sense of mission and a high degree of operational know-
13 how in countering the international Communist conspir-
14 acy and working for the preservation and extension of
15 freedom, national independence, and self-government;
16 and

17 (D) that private citizens not only understand the
18 dimensions and nature of the threat, but that they also
19 know how they can participate, and do participate, in
20 this continuous struggle in an effective, sustained, and
21 systematic manner so that the full weight of the private
22 sector can be brought to bear;

23 (9) It is vital to the security of the free world that the
24 objectives stated in paragraph (8) be accomplished on a
25 crash basis. To accomplish these objectives, the establish-

1 ment of a separate agency, charged with this single re-
2 sponsibility, is essential. It would be as wrong to make this
3 work of research and education a subactivity of some existing
4 Government department as it would have been to make the
5 Manhattan project a subordinate activity of one of the Armed
6 Forces.

7 (b) It is the intent and purpose of the Congress that
8 the authority and powers granted in this Act be fully utilized
9 by the Commission established by section 4 of this Act to
10 achieve the objectives set forth in subsection (a) (7) of
11 this section. It is the further intent and purpose of the
12 Congress that the authority, powers, and functions of the
13 Commission and the Academy as set forth in this Act are
14 to be broadly construed.

15 DEFINITIONS

16 SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

17 (1) The term "Commission" means the Freedom Com-
18 mission established by section 4 of this Act; and

19 (2) The term "Academy" means the Freedom Academy
20 established by section 6 of this Act.

21 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FREEDOM COMMISSION

22 SEC. 4. There is established in the executive branch of
23 the Government an independent agency to be known as the
24 "Freedom Commission" which shall be composed of six mem-

1 bers and a Chairman, each of whom shall be a citizen of the
2 United States. The Chairman may from time to time design-
3 nate any other member of the Commission as Acting Chair-
4 man to act in the place and stead of the Chairman during his
5 absence. The Chairman (or the Acting Chairman in the
6 absence of the Chairman) shall preside at all meetings of the
7 Commission and a quorum for the transaction of business
8 shall consist of at least four members present. Each member
9 of the Commission, including the Chairman, shall have equal
10 responsibility and authority in all decisions and actions of the
11 Commission, shall have full access to all information relating
12 to the performance of his duties or responsibilities, and shall
13 have one vote. Action of the Commission shall be deter-
14 mined by a majority vote of the members present. The
15 Chairman (or Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chair-
16 man) shall be the official spokesman of the Commission in
17 its relations with the Congress, Government agencies, per-
18 sons, or the public, and, on behalf of the Commission, shall
19 see to the faithful execution of the policies and decisions of the
20 Commission, and shall report thereon to the Commission
21 from time to time or as the Commission may direct. The
22 Commission shall have an official seal which shall be judi-
23 cially noticed.

1 MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

2 SEC. 5. (a) Members of the Commission and the Chair-
3 man shall be appointed by the President, by and with the ad-
4 vice and consent of the Senate. Not more than four mem-
5 bers, including the Chairman, may be members of any one
6 political party. In submitting any nomination to the Senate,
7 the President shall set forth the experience and qualifications
8 of the nominee. The term of each member of the Commis-
9 sion, other than the Chairman, shall be six years, except that
10 (1) the terms of office of the members first taking office shall
11 expire as designated by the President at the time of the
12 appointment, two at the end of two years, two at the end of
13 four years, and two at the end of six years; and (2) any
14 member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the
15 expiration of the term for which his predecessor was ap-
16 pointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.
17 The Chairman shall serve as such during the pleasure of the
18 President, and shall receive compensation at the rate of
19 \$20,500 per annum. Each other member of the Commis-
20 sion shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per
21 annum. Any member of the Commission may be removed

1 by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or mal-
2 feasance in office.

3 (b) No member of the Commission shall engage in any
4 business, vocation, or employment other than that of serving
5 as a member of the Commission.

6 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FREEDOM ACADEMY

7 SEC. 6. The Commission shall establish under its su-
8 pervision and control an advanced research, development,
9 and training center to be known as the "Freedom Acad-
10 emy". The Academy shall be located at such place or places
11 within the United States as the Commission shall determine.
12 The principal functions of the Commission and Academy
13 shall be—

14 (1) to carry on a research program designed to
15 develop an integrated, operational science that benefits
16 and bespeaks the methods and values of freemen and
17 through which the free world will be able to meet and
18 defeat the carefully patterned total aggression (political,
19 ideological, psychological, economic, paramilitary, and
20 organizational) of the Communist bloc, and through
21 which we, as a nation, may work in a systematic man-
22 ner for the preservation and extension of freedom, na-
23 tional independence, and self-government. To achieve
24 this purpose the full range of methods and means is to
25 be thoroughly explored and studied including the meth-

1 ods and means that may best be employed by private
2 citizens and nongovernmental organizations and the
3 methods and means available to the Government other
4 than the methods and means already being used. This
5 research program shall include the study of our national
6 objectives and the development of proposals for inter-
7 meshing and integrating the full spectrum of methods
8 and means into a coordinated, short and long range
9 strategy for victory, seeking the utilization of our full
10 potential in the public and private sectors; and

11 (2) to educate and train Government personnel,
12 private citizens, and foreign students concerning all
13 aspects of the international Communist conspiracy, the
14 nature and dimensions of the global struggle between
15 freedom and communism and the full range of methods
16 and means that freemen should employ to meet and
17 defeat the entire Communist attack in the nonmilitary
18 areas and to work systematically for the preservation
19 and extension of freedom, national independence, and
20 self-government.

21 TRAINING PROGRAM

22 SEC. 7. (a) Academy students, other than Government
23 personnel, shall be selected, insofar as is practicable and in
24 the public interest, from the diverse groups within and
25 without the United States where trained leadership and

1 informed public opinion are most needed. Persons in Gov-
2 ernment service coming within the provisions of the Govern-
3 ment Employees Training Act may be trained at the Acad-
4 emy pursuant to the provisions of said Act. All agencies
5 and departments of Government are authorized to assign
6 officers and employees to the Academy for designated
7 training.

8 (b) The Commission is authorized to make grants to
9 students and to pay expenses incident to training and study
10 under this Act. This authorization shall include authority
11 to pay actual and necessary travel expenses to and from the
12 Academy or other authorized place of training under this
13 Act. The Commission is authorized to grant financial as-
14 sistance to the dependents of students who are nationals of
15 the United States and who hold no office or employment
16 under the Federal Government during the time they are
17 undergoing training authorized under this Act. Grants and
18 other financial assistance under this Act shall be in such
19 amounts and subject to such regulations as the Commission
20 may deem appropriate to carry out the provisions of this
21 Act.

22 (c) Foreign students selected for training under this
23 Act shall be admitted as nonimmigrants under section 101
24 (a) (15) (F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8
25 U.S.C. 1101 (a) (15) (F)) for such time and under such

1 conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated
2 by the Commission, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney
3 General. A person admitted under this section who fails to
4 maintain the status under which he was admitted, or who
5 fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of
6 the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in ac-
7 tivities of a political nature detrimental to the interest of the
8 United States, or in activities in conflict with the security of
9 the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney
10 General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pur-
11 suant to sections 241, 242, and 243 of the Immigration and
12 Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1251, 1252, and 1253). De-
13 portation proceedings under this section shall be summary
14 and findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact
15 shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for
16 suspension of deportation under section 244 of such Act (8
17 U.S.C. 1254).

18 INFORMATION CENTER

19 SEC. 8. The Commission is authorized to establish an
20 information center at such place or places within the United
21 States as the Commission may determine. The principal
22 function of the information center shall be to disseminate,
23 with or without charge, information and materials which will
24 assist people and organizations to increase their understand-

1 ing of the true nature of the international Communist con-
2 spiracy and of the dimensions and nature of the global strug-
3 gle between freedom and communism, and of ways they can
4 participate effectively toward winning that struggle. In
5 carrying out this function, the Commission is authorized to
6 prepare, make, and publish textbooks and other materials,
7 including training films, suitable for high school, college, and
8 community level instruction, and also to publish such re-
9 search materials as may be in the public interest. The Com-
10 mission is authorized to disseminate such information and ma-
11 terials to such persons and organizations as may be in the
12 public interest on such terms and conditions as the Com-
13 mission shall determine.

14 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

15 SEC. 9. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the disclosure
16 of any information or knowledge in any case in which such
17 disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law of the United
18 States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United
19 States.

20 SECURITY CHECK OF PERSONNEL

21 SEC. 10. (a) Except as authorized by the Commission
22 upon a determination by the Commission that such action
23 is clearly consistent with the national interest, no individual
24 shall be employed by the Commission, nor shall the Com-

1 mission permit any individual to have access to information
2 which is, for reasons of national security, specifically desig-
3 nated by a United States Government agency for limited or
4 restricted dissemination or distribution until the Civil Service
5 Commission shall have made an investigation and report to
6 the Commission on the character, associations, and loyalty of
7 such individual, and the Commission shall have determined
8 that employing such individual or permitting him to have
9 access to such information will not endanger the common de-
10 fense and security.

11 (b) In the event an investigation made pursuant to sub-
12 section (a) of this section develops any data reflecting that
13 the individual who is the subject of the investigation is of
14 questionable loyalty or is a questionable security risk, the
15 Civil Service Commission shall refer the matter to the Fed-
16 eral Bureau of Investigation for the conduct of a full field
17 investigation, the results of which shall be furnished to the
18 Civil Service Commission for its information and appropriate
19 action.

20 (c) If the Commission deems it to be in the national
21 interest, the Commission may request the Civil Service Com-
22 mission to make an investigation and report to the Commis-
23 sion on the character, associations, and loyalty of any indi-
24 vidual under consideration for training at the Academy, and

1 if the Commission shall then determine that the training of
2 such individual will not be in the best interest of the United
3 States, he shall receive no training under this Act.

4 (d) In the event an investigation made pursuant to
5 subsection (c) of this section develops any data reflecting
6 that the individual who is the subject of the investigation
7 is of questionable loyalty or is a questionable security risk,
8 the Civil Service Commission shall refer the matter to the
9 Federal Bureau of Investigation for the conduct of a full
10 field investigation, the results of which shall be furnished to
11 the Civil Service Commission for its information and ap-
12 propriate action.

13 (e) If the President or the Commission shall deem it to
14 be in the national interest, he or the Commission may from
15 time to time cause investigation of any individual which is
16 required or authorized by subsections (a) and (c) of this
17 section to be made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation
18 instead of by the Civil Service Commission.

19 GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSION

20 SEC. 11. (a) In addition to the authority already
21 granted, the Commission is authorized and empowered—

22 (1) to establish such temporary or permanent
23 boards and committees as the Commission may from
24 time to time deem necessary for the purposes of this
25 Act;

1 (2) subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of
2 this section, to appoint and fix the compensation of such
3 personnel as may be necessary to carry out the functions
4 of the Commission;

5 (3) to conduct such research, studies, and surveys
6 as the Commission may deem necessary to carry out
7 the purposes of this Act;

8 (4) to make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and
9 amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary
10 to carry out the purposes of this Act;

11 (5) to make such expenditures as may be necessary
12 for administering and carrying out the provisions of this
13 Act;

14 (6) to utilize, with the approval of the President,
15 the services, facilities, and personnel of other Govern-
16 ment agencies and pay for such services, facilities, and
17 personnel out of funds available to the Commission under
18 this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or by
19 direct transfer;

20 (7) to utilize or employ on a full-time or part-time
21 basis, with the consent of the organization or govern-
22 mental body concerned, the services of personnel of any
23 State or local government or private organization to
24 perform such functions on its behalf as may appear
25 desirable to carry out the purposes of this Act, without

1 requiring such personnel to sever their connection with
2 the furnishing organization or governmental body; and
3 to utilize personnel of a foreign government in the same
4 manner and under the same circumstances with the
5 approval of the Secretary of State;

6 (8) to acquire by purchase, lease, loan, or gift, and
7 to hold and dispose of by sale, lease, or loan, real and
8 personal property of all kinds necessary for, or resulting
9 from, the exercise of authority granted by this Act;

10 (9) to receive and use funds donated by others, if
11 such funds are donated without restrictions other than
12 that they be used in furtherance of one or more of the
13 purposes of this Act;

14 (10) to accept and utilize the services of voluntary
15 and uncompensated personnel and to provide transpor-
16 tation and subsistence as authorized by section 5 of the
17 Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-
18 2) for persons serving without compensation;

19 (11) to utilize the services of persons on a tempo-
20 rary basis and to pay their actual and necessary travel
21 expenses and subsistence and, in addition, compensation
22 at a rate not to exceed \$50 per day for each day spent
23 in the work of the Commission.

24 (b) The personnel referred to in subsection (a) (2) of
25 this section shall be appointed in accordance with the civil

1 service laws and their compensation fixed in accordance with
2 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that, to
3 the extent the Commission deems such action necessary to
4 the discharge of its responsibilities, personnel may be em-
5 ployed and their compensation fixed without regard to such
6 laws. No such personnel (except such personnel whose
7 compensation is fixed by law, and specially qualified profes-
8 sional personnel up to a limit of \$19,000) whose position
9 would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as
10 amended, if such Act were applicable to such position, shall
11 be paid a salary at a rate in excess of the rate payable under
12 such Act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsi-
13 bility. The Commission shall make adequate provision for
14 administrative review of any determination to dismiss any
15 employee.

16 GENERAL MANAGER OF THE COMMISSION

17 SEC. 12. The Commission is authorized to establish
18 within the Commission a General Manager, who shall dis-
19 charge such of the administrative and executive functions of
20 the Commission as the Commission may direct. The Gen-
21 eral Manager shall be appointed by the Commission, shall
22 serve at the pleasure of the Commission, shall be removable
23 by the Commission, and shall receive compensation at a rate
24 determined by the Commission, but not in excess of \$18,000
25 per annum.

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1 dom Commission upon vouchers approved by the Chairman
2 of the Committee.

3 (d) The Committee shall—

4 (1) serve as a medium for liaison between the
5 Freedom Commission and the Government agencies rep-
6 resented in the Committee;

7 (2) review from time to time the plans, programs,
8 and activities of the Freedom Commission and the Free-
9 dom Academy, and transmit to the Commission such
10 recommendations as it may determine to be necessary
11 or desirable for the improvement of those plans, pro-
12 grams, and activities;

13 (3) meet with the Freedom Commission periodi-
14 cally, but not less often than semiannually, to consult
15 with it with regard to the plans, programs, and activities
16 of the Freedom Commission and the Federal Academy;
17 and

18 (4) transmit to the President and to the Congress
19 in January of each year a report containing (A) a
20 comprehensive description of the plans, programs, and
21 activities of the Commission and the Academy during
22 the preceding calendar year, and (B) its recommenda-
23 tions for the improvement of those plans, programs,
24 and activities.

25 (e) The Committee shall promulgate such rules and

1 regulations as it shall determine to be necessary for the per-
2 formance of its duties.

3 (f) The Commission shall furnish to the Committee with-
4 out reimbursement such office space, personal services, sup-
5 plies and equipment, information, and facilities as the Com-
6 mittee may require for the performance of its functions.

7 APPROPRIATIONS

8 SEC. 14. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of
9 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such
10 sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this
11 Act.

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S. 822

A BILL

To create the Freedom Commission and the Freedom Academy to research and develop an integrated, operational science to win the nonmilitary part of the global struggle between freedom and communism and to train Government personnel, private citizens, and foreign students in this science.

By Mr. MUNDT, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. DODD, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. FONG, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. KEATING

FEBRUARY 9, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Foreign Relations

TAB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Secretary has asked that I reply to your letter of April 26, 1962 in which you requested a report on the status of the Department's examination of the proposed legislation "To Create a Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy."

After a study of the various thoughtful proposals in the "Freedom Academy" Bills and a lengthy and detailed look at the Department's and other agencies' programs for research, training and information programs on communism, we are able to give you our views on the proposed legislation. While the Department fully appreciates the deep concern for the security of the United States which motivates the sponsors of the proposed legislation, and recognizes that certain aspects of it have considerable merit, on balance we believe that it would not serve as a useful instrument of national policy.

The sponsors of the Freedom Academy Bills urge correctly, in the Department's view, that in our struggle with the forces of tyranny - and communism in particular - we must employ not only military strength but also all of the political, psychological, economic and other non-military means at our disposal. The President has given to the Department of State a primary role in marshalling all of our resources in these fields which cut across many broad areas of government responsibility. The integrated efforts of the foreign affairs and security agencies are as vital in developing the overall strategy and tactics of the "cold war" as in carrying them out. Expertise and operational experience are as important in the formulation of policy as they are in its execution. For this reason, the Department seriously questions whether comprehensive and realistic plans for dealing with the indefinitely complex problems of U.S. Foreign Affairs can be developed by a new, separate government agency, especially one

without

The Honorable
J. W. Fulbright, Chairman
Committee on Foreign Relations,
United States Senate

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without operational responsibilities, as contemplated by S. 822. Furthermore, we would be seriously deluding ourselves if we believed, as S. 822 suggests, that the strategy for waging our struggle against communism could be formulated into an "operational science."

The Department agrees that intensive research into the nature and techniques of the communist movement is necessary to our cause. As you are aware, our intelligence community has built up a large reservoir of talent and material in this general area and their efforts are complemented by the large volume of excellent studies being conducted by private individuals, foundations and institutions. As the Bill correctly points out, however, more work is needed in research on the appeals, techniques and organizations of World Communism. We have submitted requests to Congress in the Department's budget for increased research in this area.

Another purpose of the bill is to instruct public officials and private citizens in the techniques and methods of communist infiltration and organization. Instruction in this area is provided government officials through the National and Service War Colleges, the Foreign Service Institute and training assignments at private institutions. For example, the Foreign Service Institute emphasizes communist methods and organization in all its substantive courses and conducts twelve special two weeks' seminars each year on communist strategy. During the last five years, 2,750 students from many departments and agencies of the Government attended these seminars. Plans are currently underway to expand significantly the Foreign Service Institute and broaden its training responsibilities to meet the needs of the changing times. For example, a special course is soon to be added to the Foreign Service Institute curriculum designed specifically for senior officers of the Department and other government agencies assigned to newly developing countries. The course at its inception will concentrate on problems peculiar to Southeast Asia and Latin America where Communist efforts at subversion and other activities have a potentially disruptive influence. Additional ways of improving the Institute, particularly with respect to the Communist threat, are under active consideration.

In addition, educational opportunities are available at any one of the excellent Russian research or international studies centers throughout the country. The number of university programs and courses on Soviet studies on "Communism" has increased greatly in the last few years. Only a few years ago Soviet and Chinese Communist specialization was available at only three or four universities, now such specialization is offered by over 25 American universities and colleges.

Another proposed purpose of the Academy is to train operational cadres in countering Soviet Communist techniques and methods for use abroad. This is not something that can properly be done by Americans alone, and by its very nature should not be a publicized operation. Publicity of the type suggested in the Academy Bill would be counterproductive to the purpose of

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the program before it had begun. Soviet training of foreign communists in the techniques of organization, subversion, etc., is conducted, for example, in the highest secrecy.

With reference to the idea of enrolling foreigners in this Academy for training as operational cadres, it is extremely doubtful if the governments of many countries or public opinion abroad would support a United States program of this nature and the reaction in these countries to a highly publicized institution of this kind would bring almost certainly a negative response. The Freedom Academy would be regarded abroad, and immediately characterized by Soviet propaganda, as a "Cold War Institute", which would be regarded as a training course for espionage and would give a completely incorrect connotation to the world of the U.S. concept of "freedom".

While existing programs and facilities for other types of training and research are impressive and are continually expanding, the Department believes that more rapid expansion and improvement of them is essential. Various steps in this direction are under consideration. One is proposed in the foreign aid legislation, which calls for a new authorization to finance an intensive program of research in the problems of economic and social development in less developed countries. Another is the previously mentioned program to expand the Foreign Service Institute.

In the Department's view, however, the best research and training for meeting our international responsibilities will not come from the establishment of a single, government institution like the proposed Freedom Academy. As with our society as a whole, the genius of American research and education lies in its pluralism, and to depart from this tested approach at a time when we face the most difficult international problems in our history would, in the Department's view, be most unwise.

Finally, we believe that positive programs aimed at furthering the cause of freedom represent the best means of fighting communism. Abroad, in a world in flux, the peoples of the less-developed areas yearn for national and individual dignity, for a better life for themselves and their children. To align ourselves with these aspirations, the Administration initiated such new programs as the Peace Corps, the Alliance for Progress and a reoriented and reinvigorated program of foreign aid that will provide economic and social development where it is most needed and will do the most good. At home, we can all join together in building a stronger United States not only by conducting

ourselves at all times as responsible citizens but also by working for

improvements such as a stronger economy and a modernized and reinvigorated educational system.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick G. Dutton
Assistant Secretary

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